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Norwich, Thursday, July 22, 1909.

WHAT IS THE BOOK GOING TO BE
The question is being asked. What is the 25th anniversary Jubilee book going to be like? It is not going to be like any book ever printed about Norwich, if we have the right conception of it.

It is going to be an accurate account of the entire celebration gathered by a competent scholar from reliable sources and no pains are to be spared in making it the finest book ever printed about the city and town of Norwich.

It will contain the cream of all the sermons and addresses delivered, the names of all committees, and also the names of hundreds of people who took part in the ceremonies, with portraits and street scenes and views of the parade and the historical play—the very best pictures which The Bulletin can procure.

It is expected that this book will have 400 pages, with 50 pages of appropriate portraits and pictures.

It is to be sold for \$2.00, bound in cloth, and for \$3.00, bound in leather. There has been received orders for about 150. The Bulletin would like to make an edition of 1,000, but unless there is a quickened demand the edition is likely to be cut down to 500 copies.

The Jubilee book of 1889 was not to be had less than \$6 or \$7 a copy when wanted this year. This book will be at a premium to the future.

The Bulletin is planning to have it ready for delivery about the 1st of December. Those who desire a copy should send their order to The Business Manager of The Bulletin, Norwich, Conn.

OUR PARKS.

Norwich is so much of a park city that it really needs no chain of parks to refresh the people—no endearing boulevard for attractive drives; and yet it has a half-dozen or more public breathing spots or resorts which are owned by the people and should be appreciated by them.

People who cannot get out of town can, after the fashion of Walt Whitman, "loaf and invite their soul" in the public parks. Mohegan park, with its lake and quiet retreat and shady paths, is now an inviting place, and those residents of Norwich who do not know what it is have now an opportunity to enjoy its quiet and inviting beauty. It is the time of year to get out for reflection and for health's sake. Do not always hustle and be hurried to look at a clear sky overhead. Go to the woods and look at a bit of blue through the branches of the trees; lie and listen to the song birds in the trees, note the flowers and the insects in joyous flight, watch the scudding clouds and the shadows on the water or the deeper shadows of the woods, get away from business once in a while and the rush and dust of busy streets and the horn, the dust and the odor of gasoline from the speeding automobiles. Seek rest and forgetfulness of cares and anxieties in the quiet Garden of God—seek pleasure there which is in reality seeking health. It never hurts one to get near the heart of nature, to feel the magic influence of this wonderful and mysterious world. Go where old grudges can be forgotten and new inspiration be obtained. That's what does any one good.

THE FARMER AS A DISTILLER.

The American farmer as a distiller of denatured alcohol is a failure. Although free alcohol was made the source of great expectations as the developer of fuel alcohol makes the farmer has given as little signs of genius as the inventor in blazing the way to a cheap and economical fuel and power. There is no scarcity of waste weeds, fruits, melon rinds, corn cobs and the one thousand and one things which were to contribute to the production of denatured alcohol, but there is a total absence of agricultural enterprise in this direction. Through the use of imported lamps and lanterns the great American public has been shown what a brilliant illuminant and dependable heat producer this fluid is, but in the presence of all the other cheap oils and fluids it has created little or no demand. In fact, the people do not seem to be ready for its introduction to be in a receptive or appreciative mood.

How many distillers of denatured alcohol are there now in Connecticut after two years of promise and freedom in this field? If there are any more than there are engaged in making the extract of witch hazel or essence of peppermint The Bulletin will be surprised. The fact is that the government is disappointed for the manufacture of denatured alcohol in the two years just passed has not any where near met its expectations, the best evidence of which is the dismissal at Washington, of four revenue agents and seventeen inspectors employed in the denatured alcohol department of the internal revenue bureau, simply because there is nothing for them to do.

The making of alcohol which is not fit to drink is not so inviting to the American farmer as the production of cider brandy, applejack and other things for which he has attained some repute.

The growing interest in forestry is attested by the appointment of forty-seven young graduates of the nine American forest schools as assistants in the United States forest service. The salary for these young men is one thousand dollars per year, but advancement in remuneration follows upon proof of fitness for the work and of ability to get the most, through study and experiment, from any piece of forest land.

Happy thought for today: There is a remedy for every wrong and a satisfaction for every soul.

THE SURGICAL IMPROVEMENT OF MAN.

This is a bold and daring age in which scientific eyes look upon the nobler work of God as a batch which can be improved by the free use of the surgeon's knife. It has long been claimed that man may be morally improved by the use of the knife and now it is alleged by Dr. Distato that "every child should have the large intestine and the appendix removed when it is two or three years old," as a means of prolonging life a century or more.

The atrophied organs and tissue evidence has found in man number over one hundred. Elie Metchnikoff was at first thought to be an extremist when he claimed that by the use of butter-milk as a food the average of man's life might be doubled, but today he is being taken seriously by an increasing number of people who claim to have renewed their youth by a faithful trial of his dietary teachings. Metchnikoff believed the colon to be a life-shortening organ and believed man would be better off without it, and as a surgeon Dr. Distato has removed it from one or two invalids and with the result of making them again well and vigorous. Distato condemns eggs as a food and proclaims them to be "a dangerous poison because they are indigestible and decay within the body just as they do outside." This does not seem rational in view of the quantities of eggs used and the absence of serious results.

The theory that man's power of improvement through a more intelligent attention to diet than by the application of the surgeon's knife is likely to be most acceptable to the people; and the belief that man by right living high thinking and proper exercise can greatly improve his estate and condition and prolong his days is being so generally shown to be practical that the cult is rapidly growing and what has been the butt and sport of this generation is really likely to become the practice and evidence of wisdom in a coming generation.

THE OLDEST MILITIAMAN.

S. E. Beach of Chanut, Kan., for 46 years a Lieutenant of the state militia, is the oldest commissioned officer of militia in the country. He has served without pay since November, 1863, and now his right to resign has been denied him. He asked Governor Stubbs not to let him go to sea and officer to Chanut to muster him out of the service and this is the reply he received:

"I have examined the documents and correspondence pertaining to the army record of S. E. Beach, of the Kansas volunteer militia, who was mustered into service of the state on November 1, 1863, and I have noted that Lieutenant Beach suggests that his forty-six years of service entitles him now to his discharge, and that for some reason or other he had not received his discharge from the state militia at the close of the civil war."

After learning of the high character and the splendid service of Lieutenant Beach for his state and country, and being apprised of his patriotism and zeal, I have concluded that, for the defense of this commonwealth, Lieutenant Beach, like the good soldier he is and always was, should abide his time until the Grand Muster of October calls him to a higher and better service, for as long as he remains on this terrestrial sphere he can attain to no higher honors than to remain in the service of the state of Kansas. With best wishes,

"W. R. STUBBS, Governor."

The estate citizenship which costs nothing is certainly too precious to be spared; and militiamen everywhere will note that faithfulness, courage, generosity and patriotism are a combination which the state will ever decline to turn down and delight in honoring and exhibiting to all generations of men.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is not a good plan to postpone the tariff if that means a postponement of business.

The New York Sun has taken to abusing President Taft. His fame and popularity are now secure.

New Jersey has sent a "joy rider" up for a year. That is the way to kill the sport and remove the peril.

A Michigan bishop likens young Rockefeller's theology, as expressed in his Bible class, to crude petroleum.

The dogs and the pigeons, as well as the horses, must miss the fountain which used to grace Franklin square.

The slogan at Narragansett Pier is: "The relief of wide-open town has got to stop or we have got to get out."

The manufacture of motors pays 200 per cent; and the profit of the undertakers just throws that in the shade.

The Monday papers regularly disclose the fact that the American Sunday is as much of a holiday as a holy day.

The policeman is looking into the future with apprehension. The aeroplanes promise to make him fly high by and by.

Some cities have spent a million dollars to purify their water and then not come as near the real stuff as near-beer is.

It is alleged that Indiana can show up more "authors" than any state in the union; but this does not make it the leading literary state.

Judge Richardson of Boston, according to The Record, says "the law's delay" is a misnomer, for it is the lawyer's delay that causes all the trouble.

When Whitefield was here preaching his farewell sermon he said "We were of the devil!" Should he look at Franklin square today he might think we were still "true blue."

What does the warning from Senator Aldrich that the time of the conference is limited, mean? Does the senate contemplate adjourning if an agreement is not quickly made?

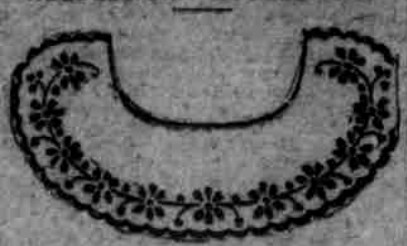
Union labor strife has handicapped Lynn, Mass., and thrown it to third place as a shoe town. Now all the shoe manufacturers are threatening to go elsewhere unless labor conditions are made better.

A bill lately introduced in the national house provides a federal tax on every deadly weapon and cartridge sold or manufactured in the United States, except for the regular army or state militia. This seems to be a blow at both the arms manufacturers and the gunners.

Woman in Life and in the Kitchen

NOTICE.
[The readers of The Bulletin should save recipes which impress them favorably. It is impossible for us to find recipes in the files or to even tell the date of the paper in which they appeared.—Ed.]

NEEDLEWORK SUGGESTIONS.



Paris Transfer Pattern No. 8030.
Dutch collar in daisy design, to be transferred to linen, lawn, cambric, batiste, or any material like the waist. The embroidery is made of white, yellow, or all French. Colors may be introduced if desired. A collar of this kind developed in heavy tan linen, the daisy design worked in golden brown merized cotton, with yellow centers, would be charming, or it may be in the shades of the common field daisy, the petals white, the centers yellow and the stems green, the scalloped edge being worked with the merized cotton. Price of pattern ten cents.



Paris Transfer Pattern No. 8028.
Design for towel and 22 inches wide. This may be embroidered in seylet, French or Wallisian stitch, in white or colors, as preferred. The scalloped edge is buttonhole. Fine linen, huckaback is the favorite material for embroidered towels, though damask may be used with equal effect and the embroidered design is done in colors. The scalloped edge may be worked in similar colors. A pretty effect is gained by embroidering a small initial in the center of the shield design, made by the scrolls of embroidery. Price of pattern ten cents.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

The Boston women's educational and industrial union has recently taken up the work of interesting women wage earners in savings-bank insurance.

Mrs. E. M. Kirkpatrick of Parma, Idaho, has given \$25,000 to the Southern college of Idaho. This money is to erect Styer Hall in honor of her father, the late W. C. Styer.

Mrs. Lawrence Fiedler, founder of a tuberculosis hospital for working girls, near Paris, is planning a retreat for wealthy consumptives near New York, any profit from which is to be used for the support of charity cases.

Miss Lillian C. Streeter has been appointed by Gov. Henry H. Quinby to represent the town of Bath, N. H., in the public school at Bath, England, in the latter part of this month. Miss Streeter is a native of Bath, N. H.

The women of London held a meeting lately to protest against a new rule dismissing all married women teaching in the public schools. The teachers declare that the rule is illegal because compulsory celibacy was not included in their contracts.

Miss Katherine R.A. Flood of Newton, Mass., has been elected president of the corporation of army nurses of the Massachusetts Daughters of Veterans. The corporation was formed to erect a monument to commemorate the work of the army nurses during the civil war.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

The finger nails should be manicured once each week and if they are scrubbed and polished every day it should keep them in good order.

For unbroken chilblains rubbing with common table salt is one of the best remedies known. Add just enough water to make the salt damp.

Don't read on the cars if your eyes are inclined to give you trouble. There are some persons whom this practice does not seem to hurt, so it is impossible to make hard and fast rules.

A fine-tooth comb, valuable for certain purposes, is capable of injuring the scalp if used unwisely. Dry the points, close together, irritate the skin and, far from removing the dandruff, as many persons think, will increase it.

For the circulation of the blood in the scalp a vigorous brushing in the sun will prove very beneficial. It brings a new shimmer and color and all the unnatural oils are banished by the warm rays, so that the coiffure will be soft and fluffy.

WHEN CAMPING.

It is better to have several small sleeping tents than one large one. Where cots are used for sleeping, a 7x9 tent is large enough for two persons.

Select a place to pitch the tent which is level and well drained when you start to occupy.

A brown waterproof cloth spread on the floor will make the quarters more comfortable.

The camper should use folding chairs, folding tables and cooking utensils that will go inside one another.

The cheapest and best camp stove is a kerosene vapor burning one which comes in various burners. Kerosene can be found in any place and is a clean and inexpensive substitute for wood.

Specialty made tins and bags should be taken to protect the food from dampness and insects.

Folding bathtubs are indispensable where river or lake is far distant from the camp.

PICKLES.
Pickles should be kept in glass bottles or earthen jars, and be closely corked. They must be kept in a dry place. It is important that pickles should be covered at least two inches above the surface with pure cider vinegar. All vinegar left after making pickles can be spiced and bottled to put in sauces. Remember boiled vinegar decreases in strength. Alum will harden home-made pickles. A small lump of alum and a root of horseradish are often put among them. In making small pickles, select cucumbers of uniform sizes. Any fruit can be pickled. Plums and cherries are nice when made into pickles. If cherries are chosen, they should be firm, whole and the sour variety. Few remove the stems. They should not be overripe when put into the vinegar. A jar and cover with cold vinegar. Then pour off two-thirds the vinegar, sweeten and add a bag of spices. Add more fresh vinegar to the cherries. After draining off the vinegar boil it and make a syrup to pour over the pickles. Seal and bottle.

IN THE KITCHEN.

Canned Rhubarb.
Wash the rhubarb, cut the stalks into inch lengths, weigh them and allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Put the sugar over the fire with enough water to dissolve it. Boil to a thin syrup, skimming off the scum as it rises. Turn the rhubarb into the syrup and boil for five minutes, lift it out with a strainer, put into jars and fill these to overflowing with the boiling syrup.

Scenes.
Sift into a bowl a quart of flour, a teaspoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of baking powder. Chop this into two heaping tablespoonfuls of shortening. Moisten with enough milk to make a soft dough, turn out upon a pastry board and roll into a sheet half an inch thick. Cut into rounds and bake on a soapstone griddle, turning while cooking. Turn out the rounds should be a delicate brown in color. Split and butter as soon as done.

Picnic.
Cut a peck of green tomatoes and six onions into thin slices, and pack these with a teaspoonful of chopped salt pork in layers in a crock and cover with vinegar. In the morning pour off the liquid that has formed, chop the tomatoes and onions and two green peppers small, add a pint of vinegar and boil in a porcelain-lined saucepan, adding a tablespoonful each of cloves, cinnamon and white mustard, and three teaspoonfuls of sugar. Cook until soft. This is an excellent relish. Pack away in air-tight jars.

Fruit Cookies.
Seed and chop finely one cup of raisins, four teaspoons of lemon juice and Beat together one and a half cups of brown sugar and a cup of butter and lard mixed. When creamy, add a cup of egg sugar, one teaspoonful of baking soda and enough flour to make a stiff batter. At this point add the raisins with one cup of ground nutmeg and ground cinnamon and cloves to taste. Add more flour to make stiff dough. Roll rather thin and bake in a quick oven.

Meat Roll.
Upper cut of round, one pound; bread crumbs, half a cupful; salt, one teaspoonful; pepper, chopped parsley one teaspoonful; onion, one; egg, one. Directions: Put the meat through a meat chopper and add bread crumbs, salt, pepper, chopped parsley, egg without beating, and grated onion; mix thoroughly; make in a roll and wrap in a piece of cloth or greased paper. Put into a baking pan with a lot of butter or suet, half a cupful of boiling water; bake quickly 35 minutes, basting often. Remove the meat to a hot platter; make a gravy in the pan and strain over the meat. Less meat may be used where only a small number of guests are to be served. The meat should be well seasoned, which is good, and gives the necessary meat elements.

GUESTS ROOM.

If unable to elaborately furnish a guest room, then make it attractive with inexpensive articles. One can buy beautiful rag rugs which have groundworks of white. Use them on the floor and paint the woodwork white. Have white-striped curtains hung from white rods and draped in white. The inexpensive imitation bird's eye maple, being light, will be pretty in a room of this description. Make the window dressing and hang a few pretty pictures on the walls. Dark prints with gray backgrounds and wooden frames would be needed. Provide a dresser that has a large glass, or a table with a very large mirror hung over it. If you like drapery, you can put a couch pad in the room. A cover of white and tan cotton crepe. The drapery can also be used for making a portiere. Do not crowd the room. Remember Christmas candles and red and green all such trash no longer find a place in any room.

SCENTED PILLOWS.

Take your choice of pine or lavender. You will need one of your own to slip into your trunk for the summer, and one for the porch hammock or couch.

When made for the bed they are incased in strong muslin covers. For the porch pillow, draw a pretty little white slip of the sort used to cover baby pillows.

For couches and out of doors more scented materials are used.

For pine pillows a cover of natural colored linen, embroidered perhaps in wood brown, is pretty.

The lavender pillow should be encased in lavender, embroidered in a lighter shade or one of the pretty white creases, covered with springs of lavender.

The pillows are not only pleasant to have, but they frequently are an actual relief to the weary and refreshing sleep, since certain odors are known to have a soothing effect.

SATIN IN FAVOR.

The directorie tune of real lace is not as exceedingly pretty.

The directorie lace is to be had in all the lovely new colors.

COSTUMING HINTS FOR SMART WOMEN.

Washable chamois gloves are to be had in either the natural color or in white.

Medallions with a monogram adorn some of the silk hosiery.

The directorie tie, made of crocheted lace, is a pretty finish to the dressy blouse.

Some hand embroidery is a dainty finish to the tight-fitting shirt waist sleeve, which is cut pointed over the wrist.

Plaids set in at the side or quite around the skirt below the knee suggest the returning fullness of this part of the costume.

Braided and embroidered cotton cut-out buttons prevail.

Jet and bead fringe are much used on the smartest evening gowns.

When one wears tulle it is not white, but matches the gowns.

The latest touch for fingerings is to have cherry ribbon bows fasten up the dainty garments instead of the old familiar baby blue and pale pink.

Gray suede boots with pearl gray buttons are a lively worn with gray walking suits.

There is a rage now for cream white suits, worn with hat and accessories of nut brown.

WATER WINDOW BOX OFTEN.
Miniature Gardens Get Little Benefit from Rain.

well to turn the hose on the foliage with the finest spray nozzle attached to wash off the dust.
By the middle of July the geraniums will begin to get "tangled" and will need a good cleaning out. Go over them, remove all dead leaves, and bloom which have faded, stir the soil with a garden trowel and give a slight sprinkling of fine bone meal. If they have grown too tall, pinch out the leading shoots to make them symmetrical and in a week they should be as fine as ever.

SLENDER GIRL BATHING SUIT.

The slender girl is having her bathing suit made of one of the pretty plaid silks of dark colors.
Even the girl with well rounded figure can wear them if she will give attention to the lines of the garment. The panel-front design is one of the best for her.

NEAT BUSINESS GOWN.

The separate white skirt with front panel and long eye around the hips and back to which a plaited flounce is attached is a neat looking garment for business and general wear with short waists.

HOME GARMENT MAKING.

The Bulletin's Pattern Service.



LADIES' WORK APRON.

Paris Pattern No. 3707 — All Seams Allowed.

This work apron is developed in green and white striped gingham and where other aprons are made of a complete protection to the dress. The graduated ruffles or bretelles give the apron a graceful and feminine finish. The skirt portion is gathered from the side-front seams and attached to a narrow belt of the material, fastening with button and buttonhole, and the lower edge is finished with a narrow ruffle.

The pattern is in four sizes—32, 34, 36 and 38 inches, bust measure. For 32 inches waist, 48 inches length and 3 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide or 3 1/2 yards 34 inches wide.

Order through The Bulletin Company, Pattern Dept., Norwich, Conn.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Tariff Discussion.

Mr. Editor: Years ago, when the schoolmaster had to "set copy" in the writing books for the scholars, here is one that was often seen:

"Many men of many minds.
Many fishes in the sea,
Many men that disagree."

The above seems to fit the situation just now on the tariff discussion. Why did the president recommend the corporation tax amendment to the senate tariff bill? Can someone throw some light on the subject? It looks like a new departure in tariff legislation. Tariff, from "Tarifa," means revenue. "Tarifa" is the name of a fortress on a promontory running out into the Straits of Gibraltar, at the southern point of Spain, and of Moorish origin. The Moors, a sort of pirates, occupied this fortress and collected revenue from the ships passing through the straits, out of and into the Mediterranean sea, on the merchandise with which they were loaded. This was revenue for the pirates. By this it would seem that tariff as then used meant for "revenue only." The name of "protective tariff" is somewhat more modern. It is not possible to have a protective revenue tariff. It would appear that the Moors collected their tariff for "revenue only."

Protection was all on one side, on the side of those who owned the merchandise. They needed to be protected against the ravages of the pirates, for if they could not get the revenue they took the goods. Reading the heated discussions in the senate would lead one to believe that the Aldrich bill is similar. The corporation tax amendment to the tariff bill is a new feature. The protection seems to be that after the tariff has been placed on the goods, similar to the goods made here, by the corporations, which strike out of a high price for foreign-made goods, with a tariff so high that it prohibits the bringing in of the foreign-made goods, there is nothing to hinder the corporations from putting the price of their own made goods up to within a fraction of the actual cost plus the tariff rate. It would seem as though the corporations thus favored ought not to complain when congress says to them: We have been good to you and made it possible for you to get a high price for your goods, and incidentally pay higher wages to your employees (when you are compelled to by the employees themselves), you ought not to kick if we ask you to divide part of the extra profit with the government, for the government must have revenue from some source.

It is said that "corporations have

no soul." Whether this be true or not, some of them appear to be ungrateful to say the least. For instance, the Cotton Manufacturers' association of Fall River, Ariz., have just sent a protest against the proposed corporation tax, seemingly not willing to "divvy" with the government. But when Senator Dingley, for instance, rates on cotton goods from 27 to 121 per cent, above the Dingley rates, notwithstanding the protests of such men as Dolliver, LaFollette, Beveridge and others, "progressive" republicans, not one solitary objection did the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' association make. They appeared to be as dumb as an ox. One of the main objections is that it taxes them as a corporation and allows the individual to go free. As though it would make any difference to the consumer whether he paid the exorbitant price to a corporation or an individual! This method appears similar to the Moorish system of taxation, mostly for revenue. The government must have revenue. It has got to have it. Without it, it must cut out all its expenses. And it is revenue the corporations want, for it does seem a little strange that the corporations should be so ungrateful to its best friend, the government. But then everybody knows (?) if it were not for the corporations the poor "needy wage earner" would be "out of a job, out of work, out of an opportunity to earn bread for his family, out of a living, out of a home, out of a future. One is revenue for the government and corporations for the wage earners. Both are absolutely indispensable (?) What does it matter to the corporation if the wage earner, the bread winner, the consumer, pays all the wages he gets for the article he produces by his labor, does not the corporation give him the opportunity to do this? The wage earner then should not be so ungrateful as to complain that he pays so much for his food and clothing, should he? The Providence Bulletin in an editorial says: "That logic is one thing and legislation quite another. Were reason and justice to say nothing of sound economic principle—to govern, there would be an end to such abominations as a Dingley-Payne-Aldrich-Cannon tariff. The tax on the consumer and the special taxed shareholder alike are in the position of the proverbial pig under the trough. The reason is, of course, that they please, but nothing more than a sore throat is likely to come of it."

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